The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1871. NO. 180.

FOREIGN.

Paris Conquered, and its Garrison Prisoners of War.

Terms of Capitulation Agreed to on Saturday Night.

German Troops Distributed Among the Surrendered Forts.

Police Duty Within the City to be Performed by French Soldiers.

Paris to be Immediately Supplied with Provisions.

A Three Weeks' Armistice Agreed Upon.

Bourbaki's Army and the Fortress of Belfort not Comprised in the Armistice.

The National Assembly to Meet at Bordeaux.

Great Rejoicing Among the People of Germany.

Bourbaki Attempts Suicide After His Detent at Belfort.

FRANCE.

THE SURRENDER OF PARIS.

LONDON, Jan. 29—4:30 P. M.—The Emperor William has sent the following despatch to the Empress Augusta:

"VERSAILLES, 8 p. m., Sunday.—Last night an armistice for three weeks was signed. The regulars and Mobiles are to be kept in Paris as prisoners of war. The National Guard will undertake the maintenance of order. The occupy all the forts. Paris remains invested, but will be allowed to revictual as soon as the armies are surrendered. The National Assembly is to be convoked at Bordeaux to the 31st inst. Count Bismarck will undertake the negotiations of peace. Our troops will not enter Paris. Before his departure, Mons. Jules Favre will visit the camp at Versailles. I embrace you, dear wife, and thank you for your letter. Bismarck is well. Embrace our children. Your WILHELM."

(Special Despatch to the New York World.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The terms of peace offered by Bismark to the French nation were as follows:

1. The cession of the Province of Alsace and that part of the Province of Lorraine known as German Lorraine.

2. A money indemnity of 1,000,000,000 francs.

3. Forty war ships from the French fleet.

4. One colony worthless by France, which I cannot name. The Emperor William is pledged by the municipalities. If this guarantee is refused, the property of rich individuals will be held possession of until acquiescence is obtained.

On the morning of Monday, January 30, a flag of truce left the French lines and was met by the Germans. A bearer delivered a letter from Jules Favre, addressed to Count Bismark. At noon the same day Favre reached Versailles, and was placed in the hands of Bismarck. He reported permission for Favre to come to Versailles. He replied that he would come at 10 o'clock the same night. The Prussian Premier apprised the Minister of Germany for permission to hold an interview with him. Favre spent the night at the quarters of the Lieutenant of Police. The next day, before noon, January 28, a council of war was held—the Emperor Wilhelm presiding. General Von Moltke, Count Bismarck, General Von Roons, and the Crown Prince of Prussia were present, in addition to the Emperor William, who presided. The council lasted two hours, and the result of the deliberations was communicated to Favre, who returned to Paris at half-past 4 o'clock the same evening. As he was being driven in his carriage down the avenue passing to the Arc de Triomphe, Favre was cheered by the people. The scenes in the streets are beyond description. Every person, on his way to church, as he met his friends, fell on their knees, and women were congratulating each other with tears in their eyes. The news of the capitulation certainly crosses in the public mind here a charitable feeling, and there is a strong desire to set generously toward the fallen foe.

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SPAIN.

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Pension agents to pay pensions from the 4th inst. Pensions will commence at Augusta, Maine, and will be paid in the order of the pension list. Pensioners will be notified by a military notice of over, but thirty-three days of advanced will be required for the pay-rolls to convey from the Pay Office. The daily amount to be paid at the pension agencies will be about $1,000,000. Pensioners are not concerned in the armistice. The Pension Office is not concerned in the armistice, except in so far as the line of the Loire.

Farm subsistence in Paris protection, during General Vinoy, Chief of Staff, and Colonel Captain Harrison, aid of Trochu, with three Interpreters of the Washington Cable & Western National accompanied him. Not more than three week's rations remain in Paris at the present time.

"The French at Versailles are generally rejoiced at the approach of peace.

"By the latest reports of the negotiations, it appears that Bismark demands two provinces, a colony, twenty war ships, and 4,000,000 francs as the final terms of peace.

"The capitulation will be regarded as a military act, apart from all political negotiation.

(Special Despatch to the New York World.)

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—Immediately after the occupation of the forts by the Germans, the Provisional Government, now in session at the Hotel de Ville, will summon the National Assembly, which body will decide the form of the Government of France.

THE GERMANS RESCUING.

Special Despatch to the New York World.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—All German is in a fever of rejoicing, and to-night bonfires, illuminations, and processions may be seen everywhere.

BERLIN, Jan. 29—9 p. m.—The city is in a perfect frenzy of excitement now, that the certainty of the occupation of Paris is known. A telegram from the Federal Chancellor gives official confirmation of the news, which was received at 4 o'clock this afternoon. To-day the church bells were rung since daybreak, and the several services in the churches were attended by crowds of people. Sermons on peace were delivered, and prayers and thanksgiving for it offered. Before and after the morning service in the city, the streets and the crowd gathered in front of the palace, and the ladies of the household appeared at the windows and waved salutations of welcome to the people. The scenes in the streets are beyond description. Every person, on his way to church, as he met his friends, fell on their knees, and women were congratulating each other with tears in their eyes. The news of the capitulation certainly crosses in the public mind here a charitable feeling, and there is a strong desire to set generously toward the fallen foe.

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THE SUBSIDIES CASE.

It seems that the case of the Brownsville Bank, for subsidies is not yet decided. It has been virtually argued by the counsels, Butler, it is said, will make efforts to have Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co. admitted as counsel for the bank. Mr. Van Antwerp was a member of Congress, and Bragg was a member of the Peace Congress, which met in this city in 1861, just before the commencement of the rebellion.

THE CHARGES AGAINST BUTLER.

It is understood that Senator Wade Hamp will introduce a resolution to-day, declaring that the charges against Butler, in his letter of resignation, are not sustained by the facts.

Senator Sumner has introduced a bill to authorize the President to appoint Gen. Benj. F. Butler Minister to England.

Senator Wilson

The Chicago Tribune,

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TRIBUNE COMPANY,

Chicago, Ill.

MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1871.

THE FIELD-BOWLES CORRESPONDENCE.

We publish, this morning, an interesting letter from Senator Morton to Mr. Field, Dr. Ely Field, of New York, and Mr. Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, on the subject of the proposed arbitration, which Mr. Field's connection with the Atlantic Cable Company, and his editorial ownership, lent dress with the men that every man has the right to publish any view he may hold on religious or political topics. In what respect does Janes Parton, editor of Appleton's Cyclopedia, or Dr. Peabody, of Trinity Church, or Dr. Hall, of the Fifth Avenue Church, or Dr. Deems, of the Church of the Strangers, or Dr. Bellows, of All Souls', or Dr. Osgood, of Madison Square Church, or Dr. Chapin, of the Universalist Church, or Dr. Hepworth, of the Church of the Messiah, or Dr. Thompson, of the Church of the Epiphany, or Dr. Tyng, of St. George's, or Dr. Cheever, of the Church of the Divine Life, or Dr. Ewer, of the Church of the Holy Communion, or Dr. Hutchins, of the Church of the Ascension

RELIGIOUS.

Dedication of the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church.

Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. Jesse H. Thomas—Other Addresses.

Cost of the New Edifice—The Finances of the Society.

The new Michigan Avenue CHURCH structure, that has for so many months been growing up, literally, from the ground, was yesterday formally completed, dedicated to the service of God. A view of the church from the outside is not calculated to inform the visitor very particularly as to the interior.

The church is excellent in shape, with a nave of the northeast corner, rising into the air a height of 100 feet. It is in the Gothic style of architecture, and the material used in the construction is limestone in the walls, but rusticated brick in the facings. The roof is of slate, and the tiling of the bells about which so much has been said, without, and, alas! heard. They are ready to be seen from the street below.

The auditorium, or, as architects would say, of the church is constructed very differently from that of any piece of worship in the city. It is three feet, and it has a width of 72 feet, with a gallery which runs around three sides of the house. The pulpit is elevated, and the seating is so arranged that the speaker can be seen and heard from any part of the house. It has six windows of stained glass on each side, and the ceiling, running the length of the house, is arched, and is divided by ornamental ribs. The ceiling is covered with hard finished plastering, and the walls are finished in oil. The organ is in the gallery, directly opposite the pulpit. The seating capacity of the church is 1,200.

The building is 80 feet deep by 72 feet wide, and the height of the tower is 150 feet. The basement is divided into a lecture room, 40 by 72 feet, with a ceiling 12 feet high; a parlor, 20 by 40 feet, with a ceiling 10 feet high, and a kitchen, 20 by 20 feet, with a ceiling 10 feet high. The basement is well lighted, and is admirably adapted to the purposes for which it is designed. The heating apparatus is in the cellar, and is of the most approved pattern. The building is supplied with gas throughout, and is provided with water from the street below.

The dedicatory services were held in the morning, afternoon, and evening. Rev. Dr. W. W. Everts, pastor of the Second Church, preached the dedicatory sermon in the morning, from Psalm cxxii. 6: "Pray for the peace of Jerusalem: they shall prosper that love thee." The speaker said that the text was appropriate to the occasion, for the reason that the church was built for the worship of God, and for the good of the city. The church was a monument to the faith of the people, and it was to be hoped that it would long stand as a witness to the truth of the Gospel. The speaker then proceeded to show that the church was a necessity in the city, and that it was built in the right place. The location was central, and the church was easily accessible from all parts of the city. The speaker then spoke of the duties of the members of the church, and urged upon them the necessity of a faithful performance of those duties. He then dedicated the church to the service of God.

The dedicatory prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. W. Hodges, of the First Baptist Church, who, in the course of his remarks, said that the church was built for the worship of God, and for the good of the city. It was to be hoped that the church would be filled with those who were willing to work for the Lord. He thanked God that the people had been enabled to build the church, and that it was free from debt. He asked that God would bless the church, and that it might be filled with those who were ready to work for the Lord.

Rev. Dr. W. W. Everts then read the report of the building committee, which was as follows: The building committee, in presenting their report, would say that the work has been prosecuted with as much economy as was consistent with the character of the building. The contract was let to Messrs. Hodges & Hall, and the work was commenced on the 1st of May, 1870. The building was completed and ready for occupancy on the 1st of December, 1870. The cost of the building, including the lot, was $80,000. The lot cost $20,000. The building committee were Messrs. Hodges, Hall, Hall, and Hall.

Rev. Dr. W. W. Everts then read the following report of the finance committee:

The finance committee would report that the cost of the church is $60,000. Of this amount $40,000 has been paid in cash, leaving a balance of $20,000 yet to be paid. Of this amount $10,000 is due on the 1st of May, 1871, and $10,000 on the 1st of May, 1872. The pews are rented for $30 per annum each, and the rents will amount to $3,000 per annum. The pews are rented for a period of three years, and the rents are payable quarterly in advance. The committee have no doubt that the pews will be rented for the full amount. The committee have also received subscriptions to the amount of $1,000 per annum, which will be paid for the next three years. The committee have also received subscriptions to the amount of $1,000 per annum, which will be paid for the next five years. The committee have also received subscriptions to the amount of $1,000 per annum, which will be paid for the next ten years. The committee have also received subscriptions to the amount of $1,000 per annum, which will be paid for the next fifteen years. The committee have also received subscriptions to the amount of $1,000 per annum, which will be paid for the next twenty years. The committee have also received subscriptions to the amount of $1,000 per annum, which will be paid for the next twenty-five years. The committee have also received subscriptions to the amount of $1,000 per annum, which will be paid for the next thirty years. The committee have also received subscriptions to the amount of $1,000 per annum, which will be paid for the next thirty-five years. The committee have also received subscriptions to the amount of $1,000 per annum, which will be paid for the next forty years. The committee have also received subscriptions to the amount of $1,000 per annum, which will be paid for the next forty-five years. The committee have also received subscriptions to the amount of $1,000 per annum, which will be paid for the next fifty years.

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THE LAW COURTS.

Failure of a Jury to Agree—A Suit Brought Against Collector Jussen.

United States Circuit Court.

A DISAGREEMENT JURY.

In the case of JOHN C. DORE et al. against the First National Bank of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, against J. Sherman Hall and William J. Pope, which was an action brought on the bond of Hall, as cashier, to charge R. Hall on the defendants, and accepted by Dore, one for $5,000 and the other for $10,000, jury had not agreed. It is the case the defendants claimed a set off, having a promissory draft of the plaintiff for $6,500, which the plaintiff claimed was original of him by fraud and fraudulent representations.

SAY FILED—RESCINDED.

The Court (Drummond), was engaged in the case of Hall against John Hancock, to recover the bond and obtain against John Hancock, to recover the bond to the extent of $10,000, and to foreclose Hancock Addition. The cause was brought under the statute of Illinois, and the defendants filed a certificate of sale for taxes in blank does not warrant the issuing of a deed to the assignee.

United States District Court.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Present—The District Judge and Wilson Wright, of Chicago; James Gregory, of Ottawa, Illinois.

In the matter of JOHN G. Wing, of Chicago: Hatchet L. Pollard, of Washington.

In the matter of Joseph Jones—Hiram Mann, of Galesburg.

In the matter of a Bankrupt—Solomon White, Jr., of Lodi, Knox County.

In the matter of Thomas Wilson, of Belvidere, Boone County; Levi Ringerford, of Galva, Henry County.

Circuit Court.

THE SETTLEMENT COLLECTION SUIT.

An action was commenced against Alexander Sullivan, late collector of internal revenue, to recover from him $5,000.66, lost to him in his official capacity, however, appears to have been lost by the plaintiff, through his own carelessness. The particular tax in question was that of 1865, and the plaintiff claims in the declaration avers that the amount claimed was paid to defendant.

ASSAULT.

An action of trespass was brought by one John Sexton against Wallace and Jacob Sexton, and Jacob Sexton, to recover damages for an assault and battery. The occasion is that on the 16th inst. the defendants assaulted the plaintiff in the house of the latter, and committed personal injuries; $5,000 are asked by way of compensation.

MECHANICS' LIEN.

A petition to declare and enforce a mechanics' lien, was filed, whereby Mr. Bacon petitioned against Mr. Hall, whereby he claims that on the 1st of May, 1870, he entered into a contract with the defendant to build a house on Dearborn, (West Side), between Jackson and Quincy streets.

Superior Court.

DECREE OF SALE.

A decree was rendered for the sale, at court house steps, of the property of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall, against Lucius Pollard and others, of the whole of the north half of the northeast quarter of Section 30, 39, 13, south of

ASSIGNED.

An action of assumption was commenced by Wm. Wright against Joseph Wright, which was referred to Edward Sheldon, Esq.

AMUSEMENTS.

WICKER'S THEATRE.

MRS. DOWNS will play Eva RIGBY and all the following matinees, she also appears as MARY CHESTER, in Bulwer's Money, and TOMMY MORRIS, "The Lover of Mayence"; Wednesday, "The Lancashire Lass"; Thursday, "Ten Nights in a Bar-room"; Friday evening we are glad to know that she will receive a complimentary benefit.

Mrs. Downs will appear as Julia, in Sheridan Knowles' play of "The Hunchback," Saturday afternoon, and Saturday night for a benefit of Mr. Wicker, the popular leading man of the company, at which "The Dead Heart" will be produced. Don't fail to see Mrs. Downs' benefit, as it will be a rare treat.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

Wallis Fielding's sensational drama, "The Rights and Wrongs," will be revived at the Monday afternoon next week. In addition to this, the Adelphi will produce a new play by Augustin Daly, entitled "Under the Gaslight," in which Miss Agnes Booth and Lingard will appear.

MCCARTHY'S OPERA HOUSE.

"Under the Gaslight" commences its second week at McCarthy's Opera House on Monday evening, and will be produced in a manner worthy of its unusual success.

MCCONNELL'S.

MAY RUSSELL, the manager, announces a concert by Miss A. Fanny Morris, assisted by Miss Kate Stevens, on Saturday evening, February 4. As this lady is a favorite with the people of Chicago, who have heard her, and those who have not heard her, should make a note of it and be at the concert on Tuesday evening, at which time she will appear.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC CONCERT.

The 12th concert of the Academy of Music at the Opera House, this evening, January 30, promises to be a very interesting affair. The programme of the season, which has been carried out with orchestral accompaniments, is of the most attractive character, and the concert this evening will be one of the best of the season. The soloists are Miss Emma Thursby, Mr. Carl Rosa, and Mr. Ole Bull. The former lady has become a favorite with the people of Chicago, and her appearance this evening will be hailed with delight. Carl Rosa is a violinist of the first class, and Ole Bull is a violinist of the first class. The latter is the only violinist in America who has ever performed orchestral concerto to better advantage than the former

THE OTHER SIDE.

Rev. E. E. Hamilton and Mr. Bonfoy on the Side of the Wicked.

An Able, Overwhelming Reply to Mr. Beecher's Recent Lecture.

The Three Sons of Sheiden for Wine.

[illegible]

[illegible] Rev. Robert Laird Collier had been invited to fill the pulpit of Rev. Dr. Thompson, of the Independent, who is absent in Europe, and he accepted the invitation and did so, in some measure, to the general satisfaction of the congregation. His Only Comforter, Jesus Christ, was the subject of his discourse, and he treated it in a manner that was pleasing to those who were in it. He grew very eloquent when he spoke of the love of Christ for the sinful, and his words were filled with tenderness and pathos. He said that the Bible was the only book that could give comfort to the afflicted, and that it was the duty of the Christian to read it. He was not ashamed to be known as a Christian, and he was proud to be called a follower of Christ. He was not ashamed to be known as a Christian, and he was proud to be called a follower of Christ. He was not ashamed to be known as a Christian, and he was proud to be called a follower of Christ. He was not ashamed to be known as a Christian, and he was proud to be called a follower of Christ.

The sermon to-morrow should be one of entreaty to sin ners. The Saviour wanted to, that it has been of sinners. It is Christian [illegible] to be the friend of sinners. It is Christian [illegible] to be the friend of sinners. It is Christian [illegible] to be the friend